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International Drug Control Programme
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information letter

General Assembly Reaffirms Commitment To Strengthen Drug Control Cooperation

UNDCP Executive Director, Giorgio Giacomelli (right), is seen delivering a statement on 26 October 1993 on behalf of the United Nations Secretary-General, at the opening of the General Assembly high-level plenary meetings. Also on the podium is Samuel R. Insanally (Guyana), President of the forty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

With some 80 delegates speaking on the drug control issue, including one Vice-President, three Deputy Prime Ministers, 21 Ministers and Vice-Ministers, the General Assembly adopted, by consensus, a 10-power resolution submitted by the Assembly President, Samuel R. Insanally (Guyana).

The action was taken as the Assembly concluded, on 28 October 1993, its high-level plenary meetings on the status of international cooperation against illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances and related activities. The resolution sets forth a series of measures to strengthen cooperation in this field.

In a statement before the Assembly, the United Nations Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said that the international community must reaffirm its commitment to combat drug abuse and provide the necessary resources to do so. A strong arsenal of instruments and plans, he added, was at the disposal of the international community. Emphasis should be placed on action.

The Secretary-General's statement

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For the Golden Triangle
Collaboration Agreement Signed

Laos has joined China, Myanmar and Thailand in a sub-regional counteroffensive against the scourge of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in the area known as the "Golden Triangle", one of the world s largest sources of opium and heroin.

A Memorandum of Understanding expanding the existing cooperation on drug control was signed on 26 October 1993 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. Its main objective is to strengthen cooperation in fighting drug abuse and trafficking and to assure the continuation of high-level consultations among the four governments and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) regarding regional drug-related problems.

In particular, these cooperative efforts aim at eliminating opium poppy cultivation through economic and social development programmes; curbing traffic in narcotic drugs and essential chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin and other drugs, as well as reducing demand for illicit drugs and tackling the

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UNDP-UNDCP

A new working arrangement intended to strengthen and broaden cooperation between the two Programmes was signed on 21 October 1993 in New York. Details will be given in the next issue of the Information Letter.

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General Assembly Advocates Replacing Words By Deeds ...

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was delivered on his behalf by Giorgio Giacomelli, UNDCP Executive Director **(For text of the statement, see page 3).**

Addressing the Assembly on the subject, its President noted that the international community's success in controlling drug abuse would serve as a litmus test of its ability to respond to the complex problems of the post-cold-war era.

Drug syndicates, he stated, could manipulate the flow of foreign direct investment to recycle their illicit revenues under the guise of legal business. He warned that privatization could shorten the regulatory reach of governments, and thereby allow drug traffickers to operate in the face of fewer constraints. He emphasized the importance of preventing the diversion of precursors and essential chemicals into illicit channels. He further stressed the need to achieve a globally balanced approach in which illicit demand, supply and trafficking would be tackled as inter-connected parts of a single global phenomenon.

Other statements were made by the Vice-President of Bolivia, Victor Hugo Cardenas; the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Social Affairs of France, Simone Veil; the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Justice and Economic Affairs of Belgium, Melchior Wathelet, who spoke on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community; the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Social Affairs of Sweden, Bengt Westerberg.

Also addressing the Assembly were the Minister of the Interior of Chile, Enrique Krauss, the Minister of Health of Denmark, Torben Lund; the Minister for Home Affairs and Social Development of Malta, Louis Galea; the Federal Minister for Health of Austria, Michael Ausserwinkler; the Minister for Internal Affairs of Finland, Mauri Pekkarinen; and the Minister of State for Finance of India, Chandrashekara Murthy.

In its resolution (48/12), the Assembly renewed its commitment to further strengthen international cooperation and substantially increase drug control efforts, on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and taking into account experiences gained. It called upon States to ratify and implement fully the existing international drug control treaties, adopting adequate national laws and regulations and carrying out activities in cooperation with other countries.

Underlying the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal UN policy-making body on drug control issues and reaffirming the UNDCP leadership role, the Assembly also called upon States to take steps to implement the recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action at all levels.

The Assembly further stressed that the activities undertaken by UN programmes and agencies in implementation of the Global Programme of Action should continue to be coordinated in accordance with the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, and asked the States represented in the governing bodies of those programmes and agencies to ensure that adequate priority is accorded to drug control activities in their agendas.

It requested the Economic and Social Council at its 1994 coordination segment to examine the status of international cooperation in this field within the United Nations system in order to recommend ways of improving such cooperation.

The Assembly further requested the Commission, with the support of UNDCP and in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, to monitor and evaluate action undertaken at the national and international levels to implement the drug control treaties.

Such an exercise would enable the Commission to identify areas of satisfactory progress and weakness and to recommend appropriate adjustments to the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council in 1995.

In addition, the Assembly asked the Commission and the Council to consider and make recommendations on a range of issues, including the prevention, reduction and elimination of demand for illicit drugs, cooperation in alternative development programmes, updating and harmonization of national laws and regulations, fight against international criminal organizations, situation of transit and producing countries, penalties for drug-related offences, including money laundering and arms traffic, and strengthening control over precursors and essential chemicals.

One of the major proposals made at the General Assembly was the initiative of the Belgian Deputy Prime Minister to convene the second International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (ICDAIT) in 1997 to mark the tenth anniversary of the 1987 ICDAIT.

On 2 November 1993, the Deputy to the Executive Director and Director of the Division for Treaty Implementation and Support Services, Bertrand Juppin de Fondaumière, introduced four documents to the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) on behalf of the UNDCP Executive Director.

The Secretary-General report on the implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action was a main document for consideration at the General Assembly high-level plenary meetings.

In his remarks to the Committee, Mr. de Fondaumière recalled that the United Nations programmes, funds and specialized agencies collectively had the capacity to tackle the drug problem on all its fronts. It was essential, he continued, to ensure that all UN entities play their part by allocating an adequate level of input and resources to this effort. He said that UNDCP served as the vanguard in the inter-agency effort, but it could not be expected to carry the entire load alone.

The documents relate to the international action to combat drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking (A/48/327), the implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on drug abuse control (A/48/329), the implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action (A/48/286), and the update of the System-Wide Action Plan on drug abuse control (A/48/178).

The Third Committee has tabled a three-part draft resolution on "International Action to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Production and Trafficking", which is expected to be adopted by the Assembly in plenary.

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Secretary-General Urges Mobilization of Resources Worldwide

On behalf of the United Nations Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the UNDCP Executive Director, Giorgio Giacomelli, delivered the following statement at the opening of the high-level plenary meetings of the General Assembly on 26 October 1993. Because of the large number of speakers on the subject, the four originally planned high-level meetings had to be extended by one additional meeting.

"Drugs are a scourge of our time, whose evil consequences extend deep and far: they cause corruption, destabilization, violence and suffering. Drugs are, sadly, a major cause of insecurity in the world.

"We must therefore be under no illusion: drug abuse is now a global threat, on the same scale as damage to the environment, the AIDS pandemic, or poverty itself. It is therefore our duty to respond to this threat with international solidarity.

'These four plenary sessions are clear proof of our resolve to tackle this question within a clear international framework. In fact, during the past seven years, the international community gradually became aware of the new dimension of drug abuse-related problems.

"The International Conference held at Vienna in 1987 stressed the collective responsibility of all States in the struggle against drugs. The following year, the international community strengthened decisively the array of legal instruments at its disposal by adopting the Vienna Convention on Illicit Trafficking.

"In 1990, the General Assembly, at its seventeenth extraordinary session, took another decisive step forward when it adopted a Declaration and Global Programme of Action and gave the United Nations a central role in the development of international cooperation in the fight against drugs. These political, legal and operational measures should now be completed by the adoption of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (SWAP).

"With the setting up, in 1991, of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), the international community now has at its disposal an effective structure and instrument to carry out its stated goals.

"Since its creation, UNDCP has undertaken an in-depth re-examination of international anti-drug strategy, covering both the experience gained to date and the results. This analysis has enabled UNDCP to identify new principles, and new strategic directives and priorities which have subsequently been submitted for consideration to the intergovernmental organs. They, and in particular, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs have given their support to the new global action programme and strategy.

"This strategy, which rests - and I stress this point - on a global approach, treats all aspects of the problem in a fair and balanced way, taking into account the cultural and social needs appropriate for each country and each region. The strategy is to be carried out at three levels: national, sub-regional or regional, and global.

"Firstly, the country level: when drawing up and implementing social and economic development programmes, each State should adopt a master plan to combat drugs in line with national priorities. I cannot overstress the importance of legislative and institutional measures, and, equally important, the need to ensure their compatibility both with the letter and with the spirit of international treaties.

"At the same time, if cooperation and coordination is to be successful internationally, each country internally should establish an effective mechanism, endowed with appropriate legal authority, to coordinate action against drugs in every aspect: education, information, health care, social re-integration, control measures, administration of justice, and social and economic development.

"Second, to ensure that they have the widest possible impact, these measures should be carried out in a regional or sub-regional framework based on international cooperation agreements, providing for, *inter alia*, the exchange of information, also ensuring that drug control measures, and the promotion of broader common initiatives, especially in strategic sectors such as frontier zones, are effectively harmonized.

"The third and final level, that of action at the global level, should involve the rigorous and universal application of international con entions; they provide the fundamental legal framework and true common denominator within which the national legislation of each State should be integrated.

"If we are to make our international efforts truly global, then it goes without saying that all relevant groups within our societies must also be mobilized. I have in mind here non-governmental organizations, professional and business organizations, the university world, schools, the mass media, and sports movements. Together, and with the support of local regional and national authorities, we must set up more and more integrated networks to forge a true partnership, thus ensuring a clear link between all the actions undertaken. I also look towards the organizations of the system for a sustained dialogue under the auspices of UNDCP.

"At the same time, regional and international development bodies, and, in particular, the development finance institutions, should also take on an increasingly important role in the fight against drugs; indeed, they should make it a permanent factor in their development policies, and also coordinate their activities more closely with those of UNDCP.

"Today, the international community has an effective arsenal at its disposal: a strategy, a field of action, and an effective coordinating instrument. While of course improvements can always be made to that arsenal, we should now shift the emphasis to action.

"If we are to rise to the challenge, we must ensure that the means at our disposal are adequate to the task ahead. We must also bear in mind two key aspects: on the one hand, the speed with which the scourge spreads, with all of its consequences for society and criminality; and, on the other hand, the fact that civil society is showing increasing impatience, leading to simplistic or defeatist solutions. More than ever, resolute action is needed at the level of the very planet itself. That is why it is essential that the international community should take this opportunity to restate its commitment to the fight against drugs. That is why that commitment must be translated into meaningful action by a serious effort to mobilize the necessary resources worldwide."

Subregional Collaboration ...

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problem of HIV/AIDS infection associated with intravenous drug abuse.

During the signing ceremony, UNDCP Executive Director Giorgio Giacomelli, noted that, in Southeast Asia as well as in other areas of the world, it had become increasingly evident that the complex problems of drug trafficking and abuse which respected no boundaries could be addressed only if countries collaborated jointly in undertaking decisive preventive activities. He pledged the continued assistance and cooperation of UNDCP in supporting the enhanced collaborative efforts among the four governments.

Signing the Memorandum along with the Executive Director were: Bai Jingfu, Vice-Minister of Public Security, Vice-Commissioner and Secretary-General of the National Narcotics Control Commission of China; Alounkeo Kittikoun, Permanent Representative of Laos to the UN; U Win Mra, Ambassador of Myanmar to Israel; and Nitya Pibulsonggram, Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations.

Money Laundering Course Held in Kuala Lumpur

UNDCP, in cooperation with the Colombo Plan Bureau and the government of Malaysia, recently sponsored an Interregional Training Course on Money Laundering and Financial Investigations for law enforcement investigators and prosecutors.

Held in Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 29 October 1993, the training seminar was attended by 20 participants from Asia and the Pacific. The course was opened by Douglas Embas, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office, and Tuan Haj Shafee B.N. Yelaya, Secretary to the National Security Council.

On behalf of the Executive Director of UNDCP, the Regional Law Enforcement Adviser, Richard Dickins, emphasized the need for governments to cooperate in the application of the articles pertaining to money laundering of the 1988 Convention.

The lecturers, who were mainly from the region, provided expertise and knowledge in the legislative, financial, regulatory and investigational aspects of money laundering and drug-related financial investigations.

Many issues were raised and debated which were of concern to the participants and their governments regarding the implementation of money laundering legislation in accordance with the 1988 Convention. The awareness level of the problems associated to the prevention and investigation of money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking and other criminal activity has now been improved.

In addition to the knowledge gained by the participants, the course provided them with an opportunity to exchange views and share experiences with their counterparts from other countries in the region. It was proposed that similar courses be held in the future.

The Colombo Plan Bureau was represented by Miss Chung Tsu Tuan, who provided coordination and administrative support throughout the course, along with Mr. Yoke Son Low of the Anti-Narcotics Task Force, National Security Council of Malaysia.

A view of the signing ceremony of the Memorandum of Understanding strengthening drug control cooperation in the Golden Triangle. Seated (from left) are Alounkeo Kittikoun (Laos), U Win Mra (Myanmar), Giorgio Giacomelli, Bai Jingfu (China) and Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand). The Memorandum was signed on 26 October 1993 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Poland Hosts First Training Seminar for Eastern Europe

From 20 to 24 September 1993, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) held its First Training Seminar for Drug Control Administrators from Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in Warsaw.

Taking into account the ongoing changes in Eastern Europe, the INCB, with the financial support of UNDCP and in cooperation with the government of Poland, organized the training seminar to permit national drug control administrators from the region to meet each other, share experiences and improve their knowledge.

Participating were officials from Albania, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tadjikistan and Ukraine, as well as observers from Germany, the United Kingdom and the International Criminal Police Organization.

Andrej Wojtyla, Polish Minister of Health, and former United States Ambassador Herbert Okun, Member of the Board, presided over the opening ceremony.

The seminar focused on the establishment of efficient drug control mechanisms, as well as other problems associated with the transition towards free-market economies of Eastern European and CIS countries, and in particular the relation with the licit distribution, manufacture and use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals.

The seminar also examined the scope of control of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and the 1988 Convention, as well as the rationale for the scheduling of controlled substances. Attention was drawn to the control measures required for international trade, including the import and export authorization system.

To improve their respective situation, the participating States recommended that those countries which have not yet done so should become Parties to the existing drug control conventions, elaborate comprehensive national drug control policies, identify the national competent authorities and incorporate the provisions of these conventions in their national legislation.

Pictured at the Warsaw seminar were (from left): Pavel Pachta, Chief of the UNDCP Psychotropics Control Unit; Herbert Schaepe, INCB Secretary; Professor Witold Wieniawski (Poland), Chairman; Ambassador Herbert Okun, INCB Member; and Koli Kouame, Chief of the UNDCP Narcotics Control Unit.

They should also establish or strengthen the necessary administrative structures and provide the required resources for the effective implementation of the treaties, take into account the need to prevent any gaps arising from the drug control system during the transitional period, and initiate training programmes for the relevant staff at the national level.

As regards the substances included in the 1988 Convention, governments were asked to identify the companies involved in their manufacture, use, import and export and to assess the national needs for such substances.

The seminar requested the INCB and UNDCP to assist the States concerned in the formulation of national drug control policies, drafting laws and regulations, training the drug control staff and providing the methodology to prepare estimates. The UN was also asked to provide these countries with computer software in order to enhance their information handling capabilities. *

UNDCP Opens Regional Field Office For CIS Central Asia in Tashkent

With the disintegration of the former Soviet Union, a new trafficking route is emerging for opiates and cannabis from South Asia through the territory of Russia to markets in Western Europe. The porous boundaries of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), coupled with the fact that most of these new nations have not yet ratified any of the existing drug control treaties, has become a major concern for the international community.

To cope with this new situation, UNDCP opened in August 1993 a Regional Field Office at Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The office also covers Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. The UNDCP office is located at the United Nations Integrated Office's building which was officially inaugurated by the President of Uzbekistan on 24 October 1993 on the occasion of the United Nations Day.

In September and October 1993, a UNDCP mission visited Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan to assess the needs of those countries. The mission has proposed technical assistance projects in the field of institution-building, strategy development and improvement of control measures, demand reduction and illicit crop eradication and monitoring. The first projects will be implemented as of January 1994.

* *Text submitted by INCB secretariat.*

Mayors' Meeting Focuses On Drug Demand Reduction

Drug demand reduction in the world cities was the focus of a meeting held from 3 to 5 November 1993 at Macao.

The meeting, which was the first to be held in Asia, the world's largest source region for opiates, was opened by the Governor of Macao, General Rocha Vieira. Asia is also facing major drug abuse problems.

Unlike the previous meetings, the Fifth International Meeting of Mayors against Drugs was rather a technical forum where cities' representatives exchanged experiences and examined demand reduction strategies.

Presentations were made on a variety of topics, including international drug control conventions and legislation, cities and drugs, demand reduction strategies, damage reduction - AIDS and drug addiction, drug abuse prevention in schools and the role of NGOs in the urban policies.

William Gaillard, Head of the External Relations and Public Affairs Unit, delivered a statement on behalf of the UNDCP Executive Director.

On this occasion, the "Tree of Life" prize, attributed by the Association of Cities in recognition of distinguished services in the field of drug abuse control, was given this time to Don Mario Picchi, President of the Italian Centre of Solidarity (CeIS).

The meeting was organized by the Executive Committee of the Association of Cities, which comprises representatives of Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Ibiza, Macao, Madrid, New York, Paris and UNDCP.

Participants concluded that it was essential to continue dialogue and strengthen cooperation between UNDCP and the cities, particularly in the field of drug demand reduction.

CND

The 53-member Commission on Narcotic Drugs is to resume its 36th session on 16-17 December 1993 to examine the UNDCP 1994-95 programme budget and the revised 1992-93 budget of the UNDCP Fund.

Forum Calls for Interaction Mechanism

Gerd Merrem (left), Deputy to the UNDCP Executive Director and Director, Division for Operational Activities and Technical Services, is addressing the Nairobi Demand Reduction Forum on 1 November 1993. Also pictured are (from left) ILO consultants Jon Dahl and Fred Zackon; UNDCP Country Director, Roy Sethna; and Training Adviser, Barbara Wurster.

An Expert Forum on Demand Reduction for Eastern and Southern African Countries took place from 1 to 5 November 1993 in Nairobi, with participation of 39 officials from 14 States.

In his opening remarks, Joshua Angatia, Kenyan Minister of Health, outlined his government's efforts to reduce supply of and demand for illicit drugs, using a balanced approach.

The Forum, which was the first to be held on the subject in that region, underscored the need to establish a network between Eastern and Southern African countries in the field of demand reduction. It stressed the importance of exchanging national achievements with neighbouring countries and within the region, noting that the Forum should serve as starting point facilitating further activities.

In addition, the participants deemed it necessary to establish a more effective mechanism for interaction between law enforcement and demand reduction, as well as "cross-fertilization" mechanisms. They emphasized that top decision makers should be sensitized about problems arising from drug dependence.

Eastern, Southern African NGOs Prepare 1994 World Forum

Thirty-five non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from 10 Eastern and Southern African countries were represented at the third regional consultation organized by UNDCP on 8-9 November 1993 in Nairobi in preparation for the 1994 World Forum on the Role of NGOs in Drug Demand Reduction.

On behalf of the UNDCP Executive Director, his Deputy and Director of the Division of Operational Activities, Gerd Merrem, opened the regional consultation. In his capacity as member of the World Forum management committee, David Turner of the London-based Standing Conference on Drug Abuse co-chaired the consultation along with Flavius Roversi, UNDCP External Relations and Public Affairs Unit.

Split into three working groups, the participants examined the various topics on the Forum's provisional agenda, taking into account the specific problems of the region. Discussions permitted the identification of these problems, which include social, economic, political and cultural difficulties; lack of resources, equipment and trained personnel; inadequate education programmes and health care, poverty, inappropriate legal framework.

The World Forum is scheduled to be held from 12 to 16 December 1994 at Bangkok.

Calendar of Events

Government authorities, agencies and bodies within the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as research and other specialized associations are invited to forward to the Executive Director, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria. Information on forthcoming meetings relating to international drug control. Basic data on international events will be published as appropriate in the UNDCP's Information Letter, which is distributed worldwide. This information is intended to assist entities within the United Nations system, as well as other concerned organizations, in scheduling meetings, exchanging results and enhancing coordination. The timely receipt of comprehensive information on planned events will be appreciated and will greatly assist in the preparation of Calendars of Events.

1993

United Nations System

1 December	**World AIDS Day.**	
1-3 December	UNDCP: Task Force Meeting on Coordination of Assistance to Eastern European Countries.	Vienna
1-3 December	World Health Organization: Meeting on the Multi-City Drug Injecting and HIV Study.	Glasgow, U.K.
7-10 December	WHO: Meeting on Demand Reduction Programmes for Drug Abuse in China, Hong Kong and Macao.	Macao
9-10 December	UNDCP: Central and Western African Regional Consultation in Preparation for the 1994 World Forum of NGOs.	Abidjan
16-17 December	UNDCP: Reconvened 36th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna

Intergovernmetal Organizations

9-11 December	European Commission: Seminar on Strategies and Policies to Combat Drugs.	Florence, Italy

Non-governmental Organizations

3 December	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
14 December	NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse.	New York

1994

United Nations System

10-16 February	UNDCP Country/Regional Directors Seminar.	Vienna
13-22 April	UNDCP: Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 37th session.	Vienna

9-20 May	International Narcotics Control Board, 56th session.	Vienna
May/June	UNDCP: INCB Training Seminar for Drug Control Administrators from Central America and the Caribbean.	Santo Domingo
9 June	UNDCP: Eastern and Central European Regional Consultation in Preparation for the 1994 World Forum of NGOs.	Prague
26 June	**International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking**	

Intergovernmental Organizations

18-21 January	Organization of American States: Third Seminar on the Adoption and Implementation of the Model Regulations Concerning Money Laundering Offences Connected to Illicit Drug Trafficking and Related Offences.	Martinique
2 February	Council of Europe: Ministerial Meeting of the "Pompidou Group".	Strasbourg, France
3-4 February	Pan-European Ministerial Conference.	Strasbourg, France

Non-governmental Organizations

11 January	NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse.	New York
31 January	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
8 February	NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse.	New York
11-13 February	International Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention in Schools (ICDAPS): Regional Conference on the Role and Effects of Mass Media Programmes in Drug Preventive Education in Schools.	Kathmandu
14 February	ICDAPS: Colloquium on Drugs - AIDS Education for Community - "Preventing a Crisis".	Kathmandu
3-5 March	National Parents' Institute for Drug Education: 17th Annual PRIDE World Conference.	Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
7 March	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
8 March	NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse.	New York
28-31 March	ICDAPS: Seminar on the Role of Women, Community and the Media in Helping Prevent Drug Abuse in Schools.	Jakarta
5-8 April	International Federation of Non-government Organizations: Fifth IFNGO - ASEAN NGOs Workshop.	Manila
16 May	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
5-11 June	International Council on Alcohol and Addictions: 38th International Institute on Prevention and Treatment of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence.	Prague

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